## The Human Element in Cyber Security and Critical Infrastructure Protection: Lessons Learned

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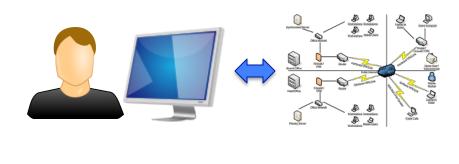
### Cyber Security and Critical Infrastructure Protection

- Complex Infrastructures
  - Multiple interacting systems
  - Often under different administrative control
  - Very large number of heterogeneous sensors and data streams
  - Multiple operating time-scales for different components and subsystems
  - Time-critical / Mission-critical
- Users generally track specific metrics at any given time.
- Difficult to model and predict

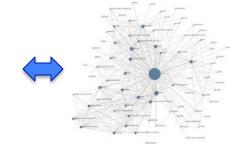


### Automation in Complex System Monitoring

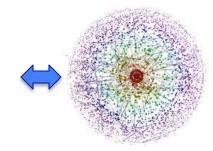
- Small scale systems were first monitored directly by users.
  - User has a mental model of the system
  - Single administrative domain
- Increasing scale and complexity requires some level of automation
  - High-tempo events
  - Large number of nodes
  - Large number of events
  - Complex very complex model
- Human becomes increasingly detached form the system
- Control/Defense becomes brittle and hard to understand/control



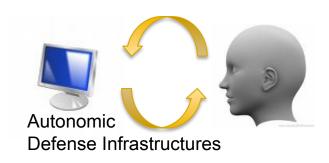








### Our Research Focus: Human-Centered Defense Infrastructures





- Design security infrastructures to enhance human capabilities and performance on monitoring, diagnostics and control of complex and critical systems.
- Design new human-in-the-loop defense infrastructures that are semi-autonomous or autonomic in nature – a required feature for effective defense systems.
- Build cognitive, mix-initiative systems for cyber defense and critical infrastructure protection.

### Current Projects and Lessons Learned



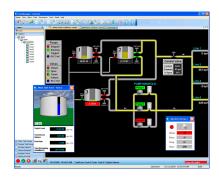
Enterprise Network Security



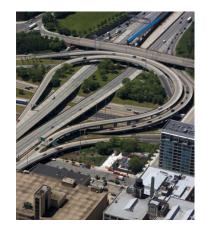
Tactical
Network
Security and
Mission
Survivability



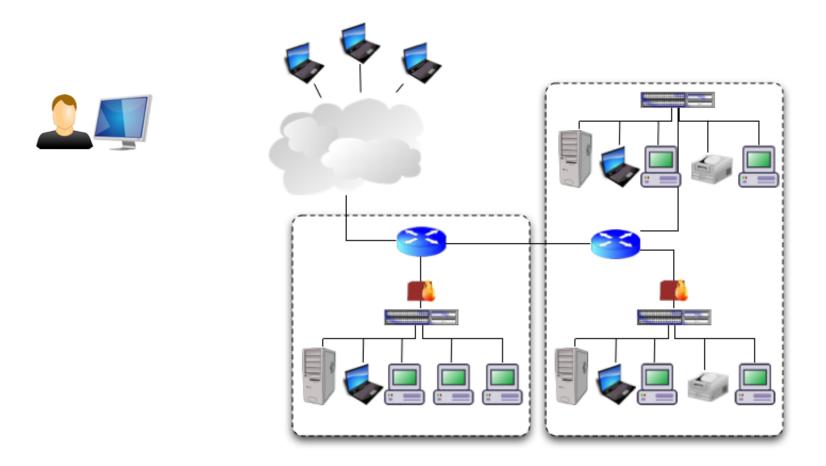
Network Operations Center

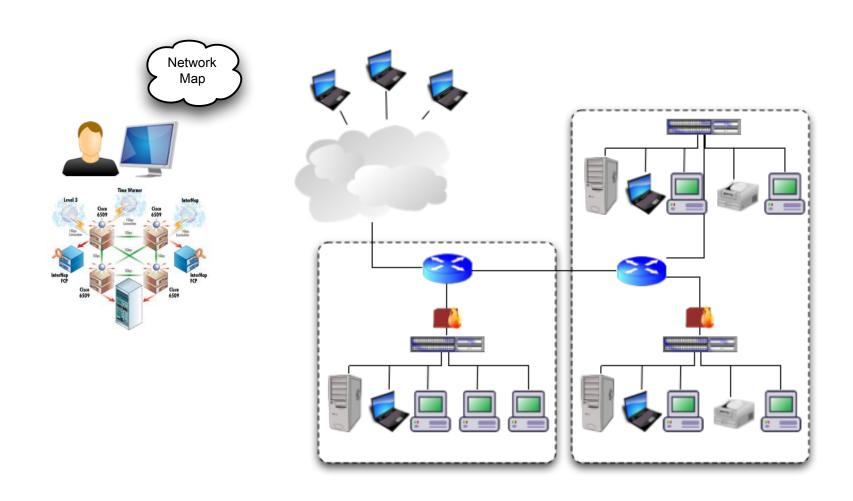


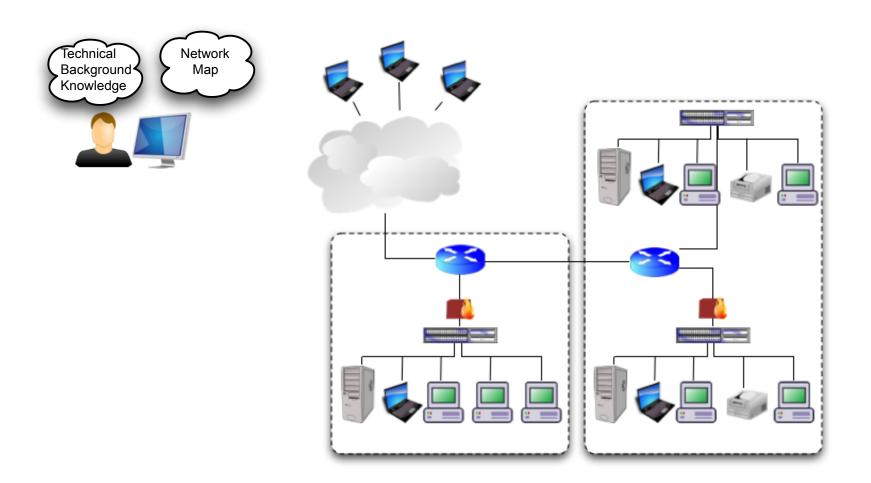
Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition – SCADA Systems

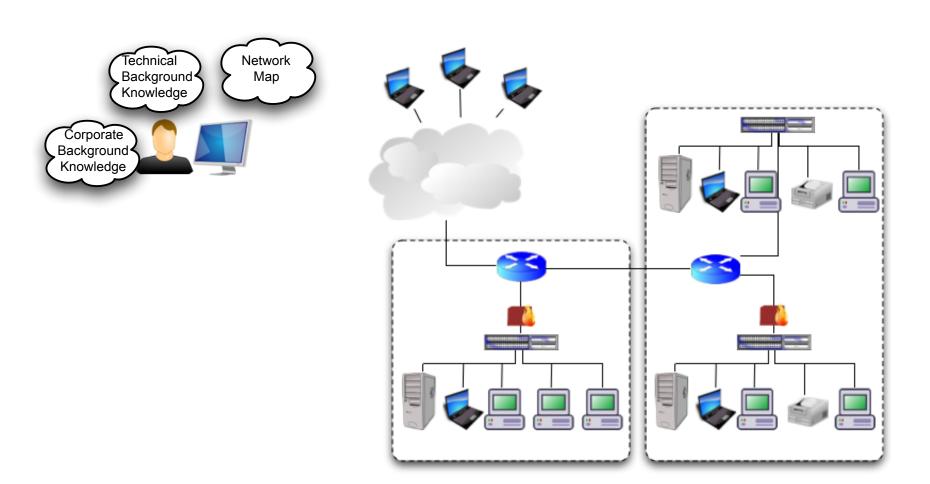


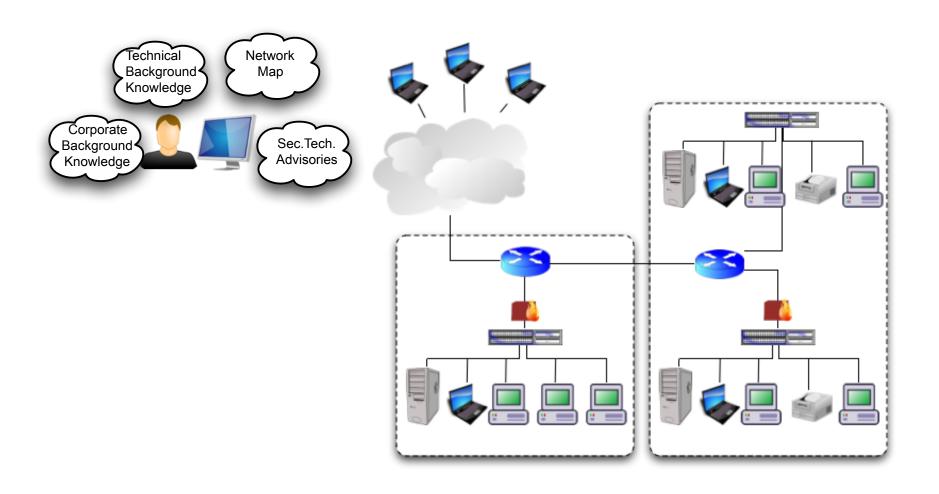
Intelligent Transportation Systems

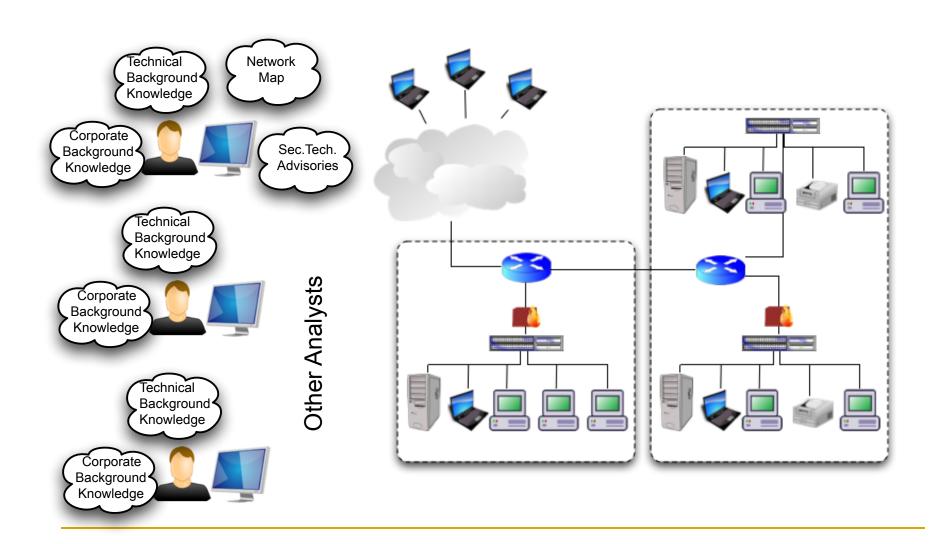












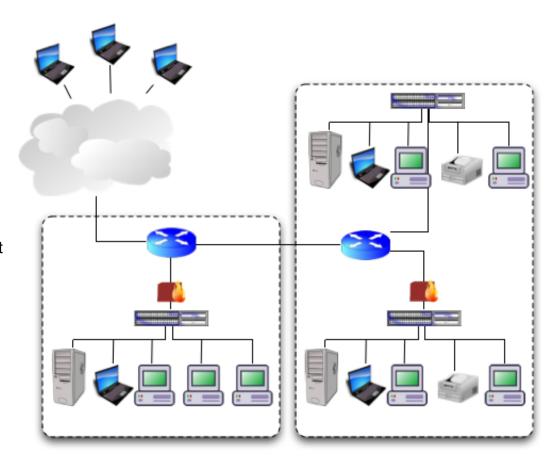
### Proposed Approach

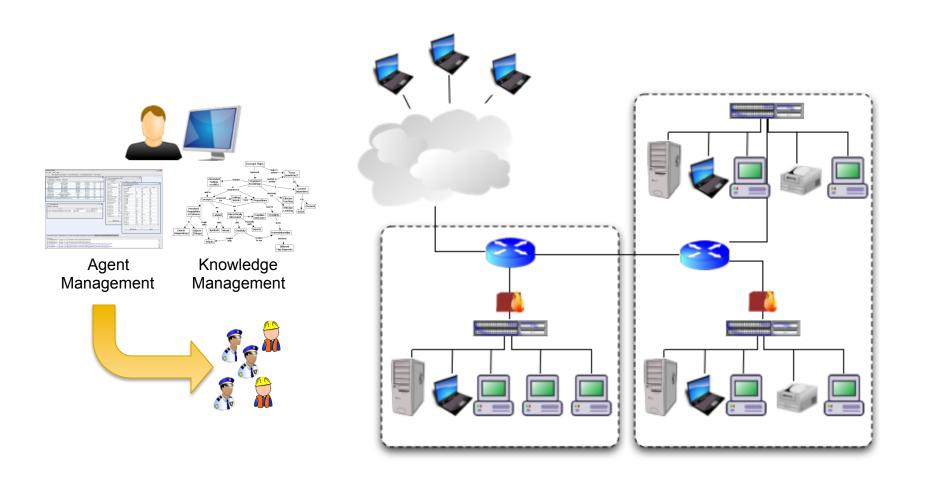


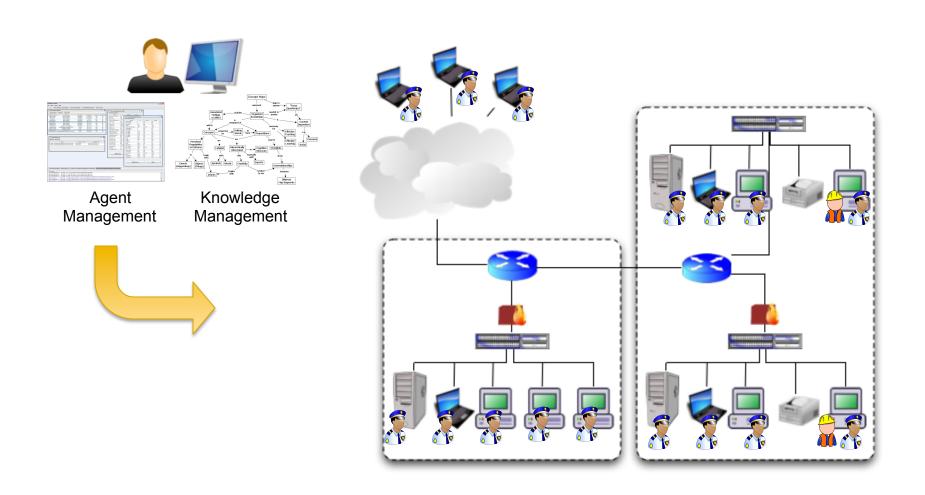
- Shared Knowledge Models between analysts
- Autonomous Software Agents acting as roaming security guards
  - Better Coverage and enforcement of security policies
  - Disconnected Operation
  - Cognitive Software Agents for Analyst support
  - Specialized Agents for Security and Network Discovery

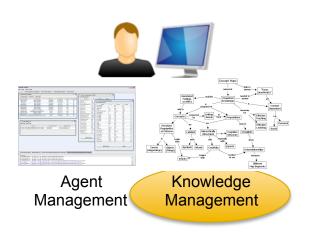




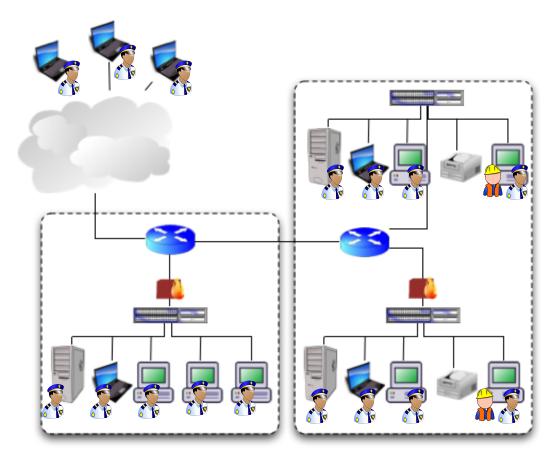


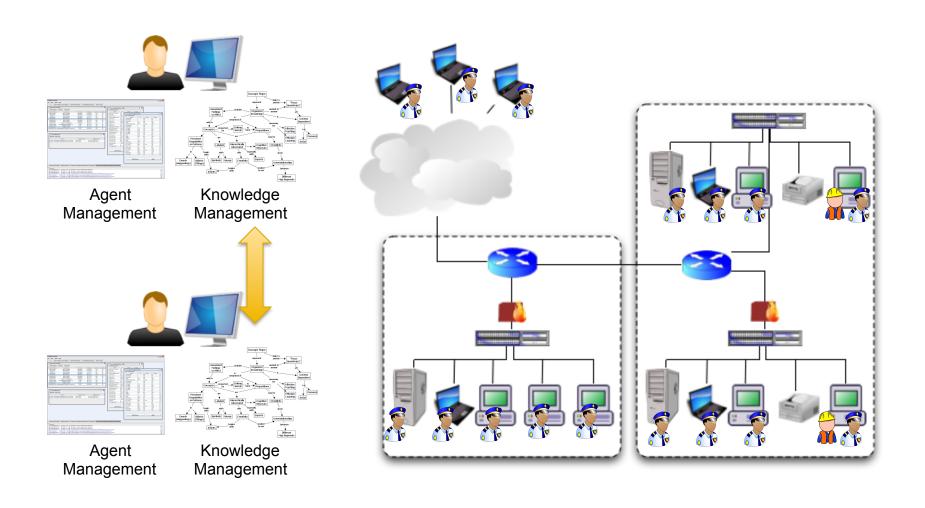






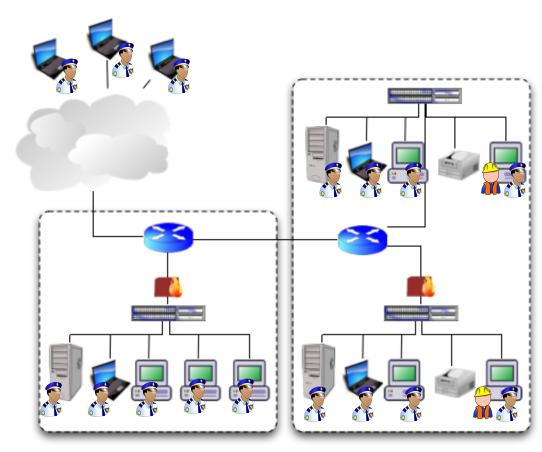
- Mediating knowledge representation between humans
- Graphical notation using concepts, links, and attached resources
- NOT a formal representation like a conceptual graph or a semantic network
- Flexible and easy-to-use metaphor for expressing and browsing knowledge



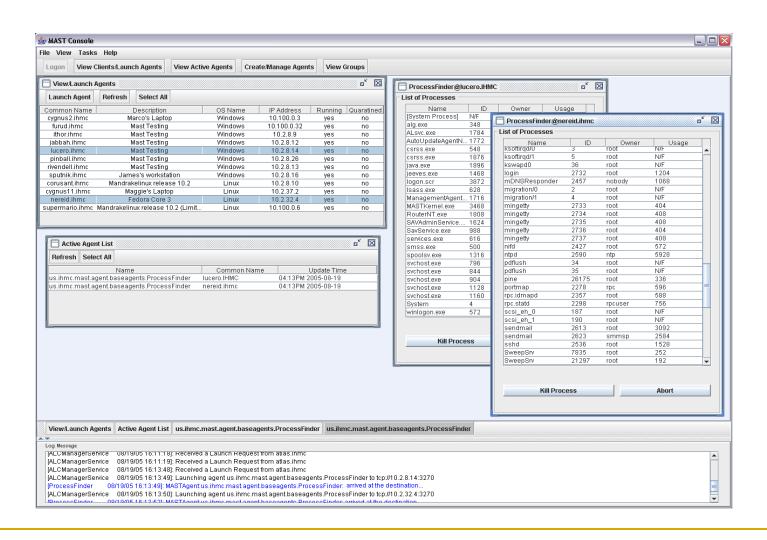




- Simple security/admin operations
- Maintains state across multiple hosts
- □ Ensure system coverage
- Supports disconnected operations
- Multiple perspectives for network discovery
- Persistent operations (at shutdown)
- □ Off-site policy enforcement



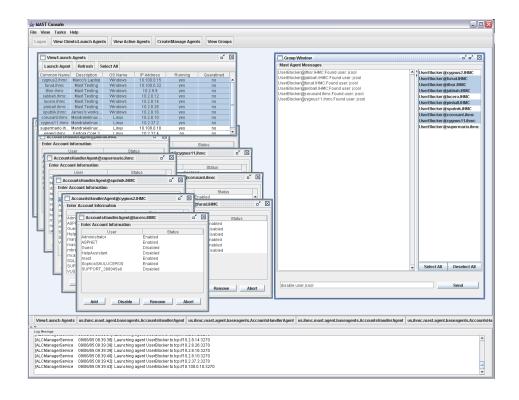
### The Agent Management Console

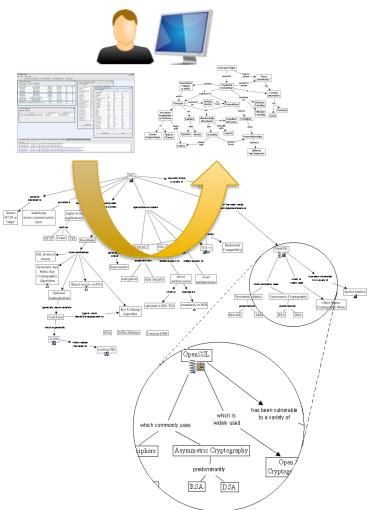


### Lessons Learned

- Building Agents
  - System required the user to explicitly specify the functions of the agent (with few exceptions)
  - Upfront investment for agent creation/customization
- Managing Agents
  - Locating/understanding and launching agents
- Interfacing with Agents
  - Large volume (overload)
  - Difficult to Identify

Attaching Agents to Knowledge Models Building Chat Interfaces





### Biologically Inspired Tactical Security Infrastructure

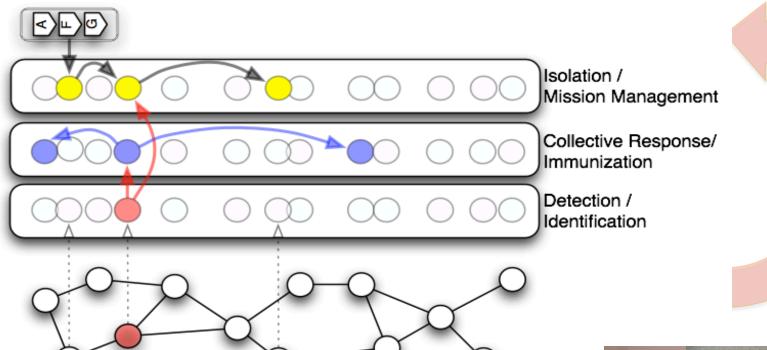
(Army Research Laboratory)





- Sponsor: Army Research Laboratory
- Collaborative Project with the Florida Institute of Technology
- Enabling Mission
   Survivability "Fighting Through" Capabilities)

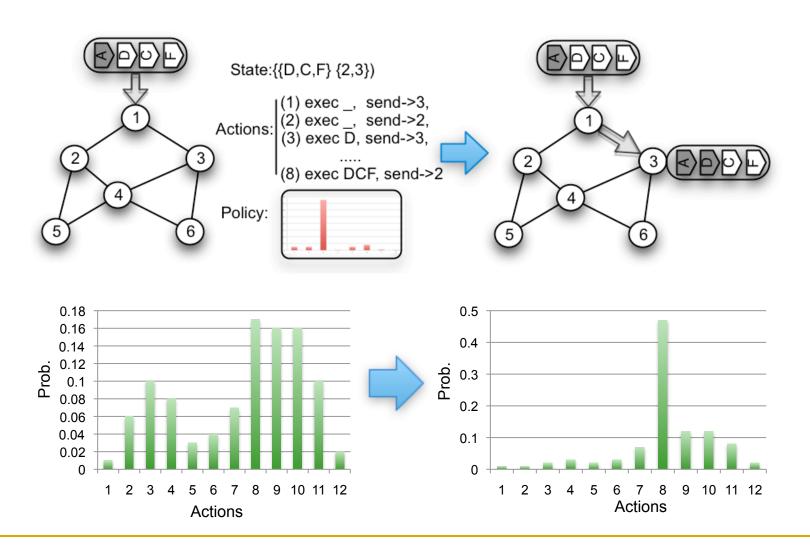
### Proof-of-Concept Implementation: Mission Survivability



- Maintain System operations in face of disruptions
- Reactive and proactive reconfiguration for mission continuity (slow the high-freq. effects)

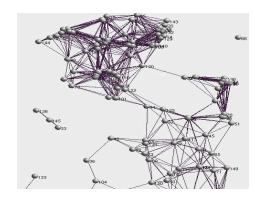


### **Policy Estimation**



### **Lessons Learned**

- Understanding the environment
  - Dynamics of the system
  - Dynamics of the defense infrastructure
- Eventual dissonance between user's mental models and collective agent responses (poor mission mapping)
- Benefits in slowing down highfrequency effects for human response (engine failure at takeoff example)



- Maintain System operations in face of disruptions
- Reactive and proactive reconfiguration for mission continuity (slow the high-freq. effects)

### Traffic Management



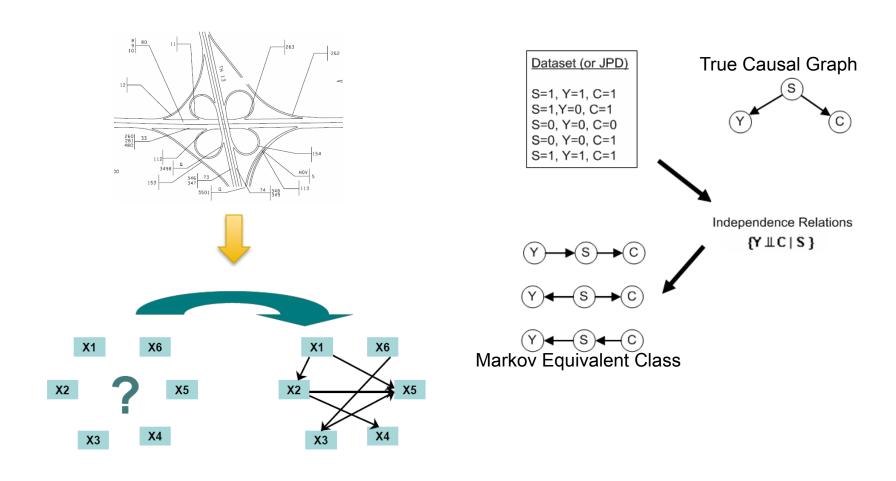
- Monitored by operators in centralized control centers
  - Mostly used for traffic announcements and dispatches
  - Thousands of data collection sensors (indirect measurements)
  - MnDOT (54K Twin Cities Metro)



Problem: Understand the interdependencies of the system (spatial/temporal) for corrective/preventive action (Greatly relies on user expertise)

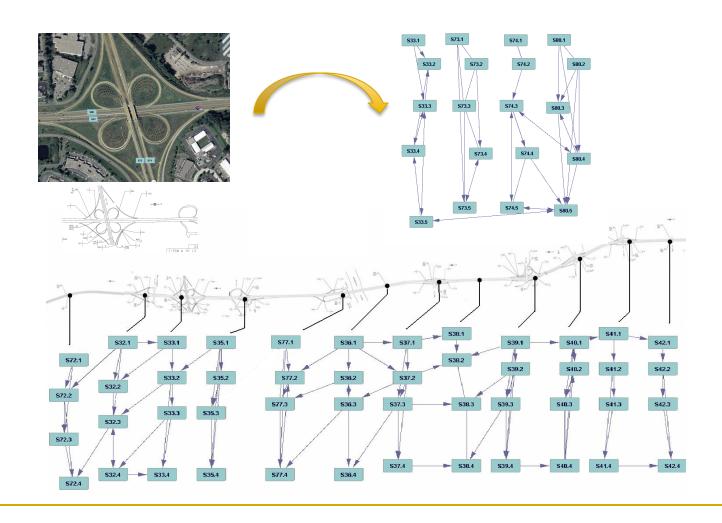
### **Transportation Systems**

Automatic Regulatory Structure Discovery for Accident Prevention



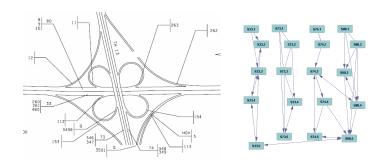
### **Transportation Systems**

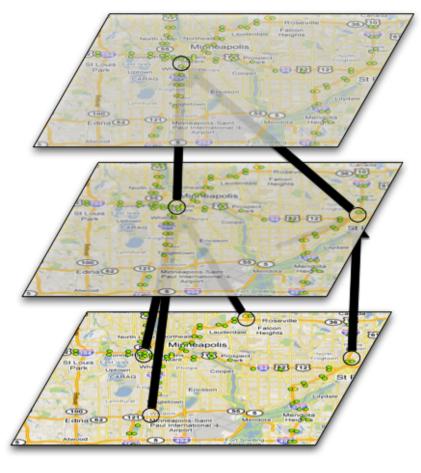
Automatic Regulatory Structure Discovery for Accident Prevention



### Lessons Learned

- Powerful in providing some insight on useful knobs
  - Often known by experienced operators
- Lack of projection (what if) capabilities
- Structure discovery process is obscure at times
  - Lack of trust in the process





### Lessons Learned

- It is more than just a visualization issue (although visualization is very important)
- Understanding the collective actions and effects of individual agents
- Tracking and predicting the trajectory of the system
- Tracking the progress of Agents (Progress Appraisal)
- It is about teamwork!
  - Collaborative environment
  - Policy regulation
  - Learning from experience

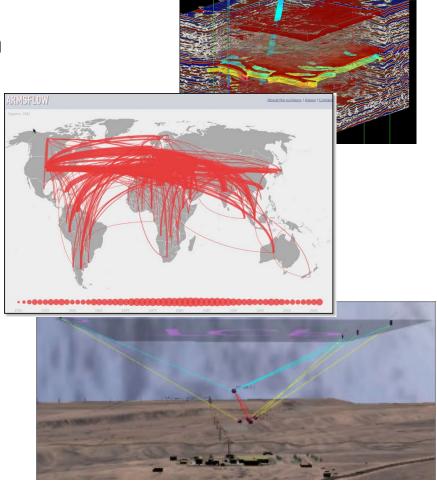
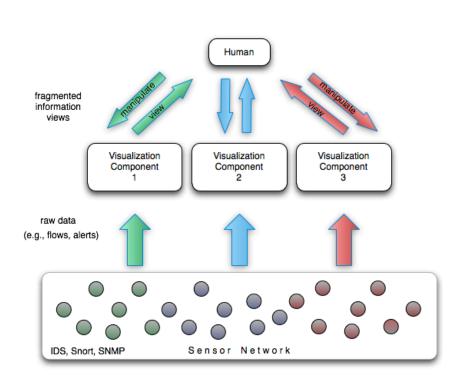


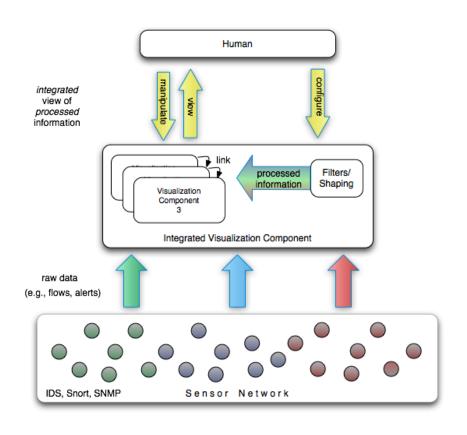
Image Source: Sandia, cyber3D Informatique, armsflow

### **Ongoing Developments**



- Separate Interfaces to different views of system
  - Human is responsible for maintaining the mental model of the systems
  - Advanced filters help improve the understanding of each perspective
  - Mission Goals exist only at human level

### **Ongoing Developments**

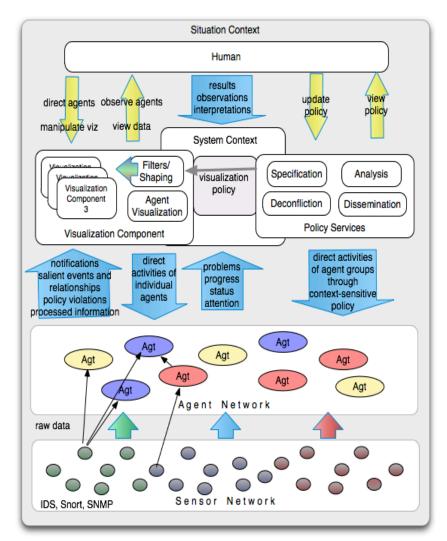


#### Information Fusion

- Fusing multiple sources of data or perspectives in a common view
- Focus on visualization technologies
- Automatic data analysis may identify correlations between events and sources
- Mission goals still reside at the human level
- Filter/Fusion definition is done offline – for the optimization of pre-defined tasks

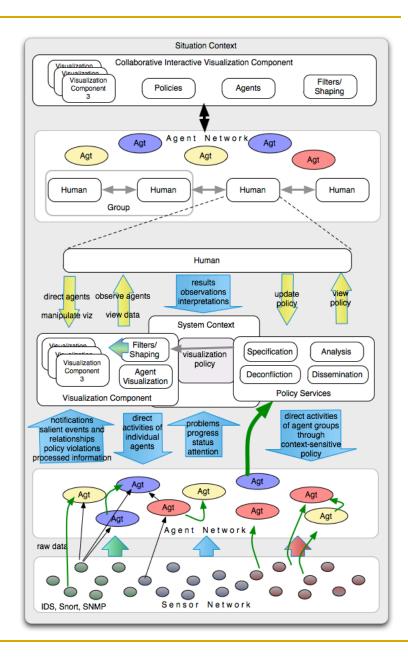
### IHMC Cyber SA Framework

- Policy-based multi-agent system for teamwork support
- Data Processing Agents
  - Simple Data Processing for data filtering
  - Pre-defined pattern search
  - Self Organizing hierarchies
  - Template hierarchies for specific tasks (created/ accepted)
  - Randomized Patterns Search
  - Explicit user feedback
    - Through policies and configuration
  - Implicit user feedback
    - Visualization controls



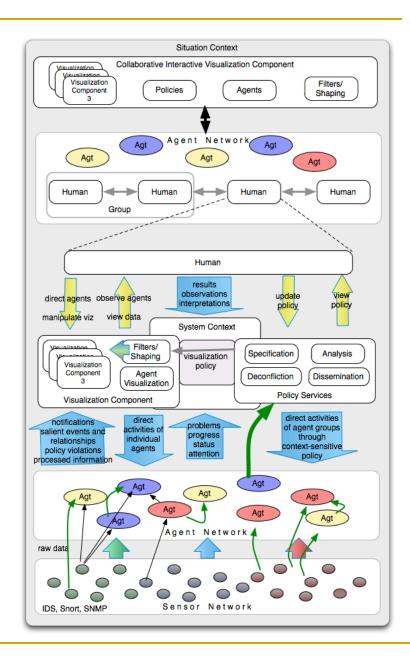
### Cognitive Software Agents

- Multi-user collaborative environment
- Cognitive Agents
  - Collect information from multiple agents/sources
  - Learn from human actions and explicit procedural descriptions
  - Build hypothesis based on sequence of events
    - Branch parallel test for validation/ negation
  - Learn new system policies through task refinement



### Cognitive Software Agents

- Agent functionality is represented in an ontology (using OWL).
- Analysts can assemble agents to create workflows at runtime.
- Mechanism for knowledge Capture (sharing)
- Agents publish their capabilities (functional descriptions) – other agents can assemble flows automatically (self-organization)
- Data-driven model for flow tasking and organization



### Current Application: Cyber Defense Situation Awareness





Sponsor: DoD and Industry Mixed-Initiative Multi-Agent Systems for Cyber Situation Awareness

CyberLab (Ocala, FL)

### Acknowledgements

### **Cyber Situation Awareness**

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#### Thank you!

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